

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the paragraph from page 30, line 24 to page 32, line 11 as follows:

If these fillers are included, high durability can be realized and image blurring can be avoided, but the effect of residual potential rise increases. To suppress the residual potential rise, an organic compound having an acid value of 10 mgKOH/g to 400 mgKOH/g may be added. The acid value is defined as the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize free fatty acids contained in 1 g. This organic compound having an acid value of 10 mgKOH/g to 400 mgKOH/g may be any of the organic compounds having an acid value of 10 mgKOH/g to 400 mgKOH/g such as organic fatty acids or high acid value resins which are generally known in the art. However, as organic acids or acceptors having an extremely low molecular weight may lead to a large decrease of filler dispersibility, it may occur that the residual potential reduction effect is not fully manifested. Therefore, to reduce the residual potential of the photoconductor and enhance filler dispersibility, the use of low molecular weight polymers or resins, copolymers and mixtures thereof is preferred. The structure of these organic compounds is more preferably a linear structure which does not offer much steric hindrance. To improve dispersibility, organic compound having an acid value of 10 mgKOH/g to 400 mgKOH/g must have affinity with both the filler and binder resin, and materials having a large steric hindrance cause a decrease of this affinity, thereby decreasing dispersibility and leading to many problems as noted above. ~~Polycarbonate~~ Polycarboxylic acid is a compound having a structure containing ~~carbonic~~ carboxylic acid in a polymer or copolymer. It may be an organic compound containing ~~carbonic~~ carboxylic acid such as a copolymer using polyester resin, acrylate resin, acrylic acid or methacrylic acid, or a styrene-acrylic copolymer, or any derivative thereof. Further, two or more of these materials may be used together, which is effective. In some cases, if these materials are

combined with an organic fatty acid, filler dispersibility or the concomitant decrease of residual potential may be enhanced.

Amend the paragraph at page 53, lines 3-13, as follows:

The organic compound having an acid value of 10mgKOH/g to 400mgKOH/g may be any of those compounds listed for the charge transport layer (37). A polycarboxylic acid may be any organic compound which contains at least a carboxylic acid or a derivative thereof, and copolymers using a polyester resin, acrylic resin, acrylic resin or methacrylic resin, or a styrene-acrylic copolymer, are more useful. A straight chain organic fatty acid may be used alone, or it may be mixed with a polycarboxylic acid, in which case the filler dispersibility enhancement effect may be increased. The organic compound having an acid value of 10mgKOH/g to 400mgKOH/g can be one of a polyester resin, acrylic resin, a copolymer comprising these structures, and a mixture thereof.

Amend the paragraph at page 65, line 24 to page 66, line 8 as follows:

The light sources such as an image exposure part (5) and charge eliminating lamp (2) may be any light-emitting devices, such as a fluorescent lamp, tungsten lamp, halogen lamp, mercury-vapor lamp, sodium lamp, light emitting diode (LED), semiconductor laser (LD) or electroluminescence (EL). In order to irradiate only light of a desired wavelength band, various filters such as a sharp cut filter, band pass filter, near-infrared cut-off-filter, dichroic filter, interference filter and color conversion filter, can also be used. The exposure step can employ a "digital method" where the latent electrostatic image is written on the electrophotographic photoconductor by a LD or LED.